

**2003**  
**Youth Access to Alcohol**  
**Compliance Report**

**Presented to the Public Safety and  
Regulatory Services Committee  
December 3, 2003**

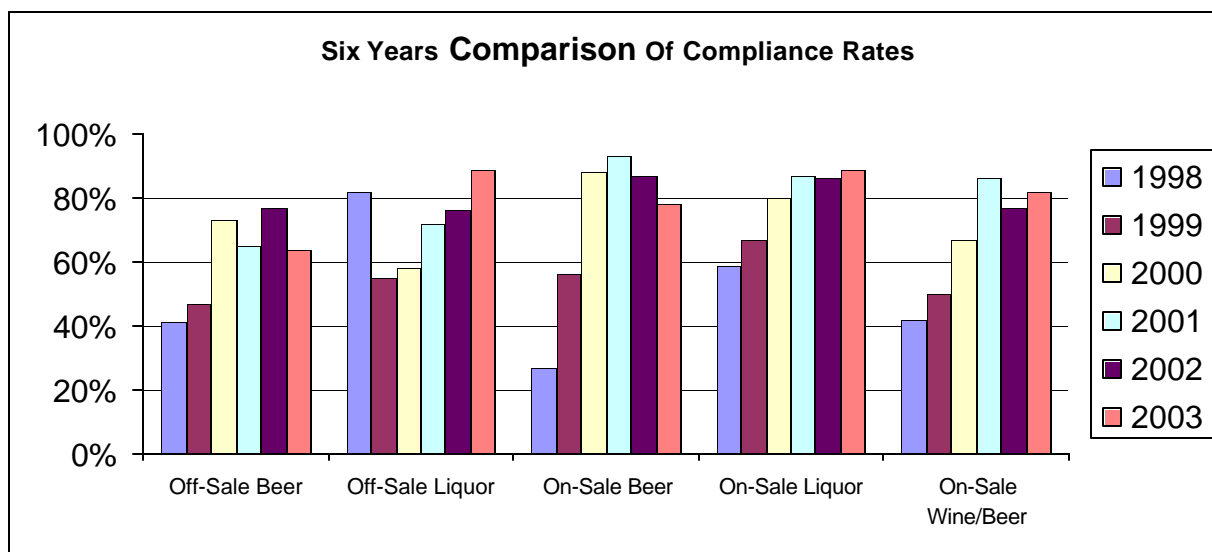
**Prepared by the Minneapolis Police  
License Investigation Division**

## INTRODUCTION

Since 1998, when baseline underage compliance checks resulted in a 47% fail rate, proactive compliance checks of licensed beverage alcohol retailers have been a major component of organized efforts to prevent youth access to alcohol in Minneapolis. Directed by Council action in 2000, staff has attempted to randomly check every retailer at least once every two years. Those that fail are then re-checked annually for two years. This policy, and the increased awareness it has spawned, has resulted in a 40% increase in compliance since being implemented.

In 2003, overall compliance reached a new high of 84% after being stalled at 83% for the past two years. 222 retailers were randomly checked, 83 re-checked and 1 checked as the result of a complaint. On-sale retailers passed random checks 87% of the time. Off-sale passed just 73% of the time, down 4% from 2002. 83% of on-sale businesses that were re-checked passed, down 14% from last year. Off-sale retailers passed 90% of their re-checks, a 4% improvement.

### FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF COMPLIANCE RATES



### PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESSES THAT REFUSED TO SELL TO MINOR

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Off-Sale Beer	41%	47%	73%	65%	77%	64%
Off-Sale Liquor	82%	55%	58%	72%	76%	89%
On-Sale Beer	27%	56%	88%	93%	87%	78%
On-Sale Liquor	59%	67%	80%	87%	86%	89%
On-Sale Wine/Beer	42%	50%	67%	86%	77%	82%
All Off-Sale	55%	50%	70%	68%	77%	73%
All On-Sale	52%	63%	78%	88%	85%	87%
<b>Over All Averages</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>84%</b>

## INITIATING THE COMPLIANCE DETAILS

Sgt. Kent Warnberg, liquor inspector, and Rosa Sosa, Account Clerk II, coordinated the compliance project, and worked closely with other police license investigation division (LID) personnel. Staff prepared for the detail using knowledge gained from prior years and compliance operation guidelines created by the University of Minnesota Dept. of Epidemiology. Preparation included:

- Identifying every licensed beverage alcohol retailer in Minneapolis by type of license.
- Mailing all licensees a letter informing them of the upcoming compliance checks (**Appendix A-1, A-2**), how the shoppers would operate, the laws related to selling to a minor, the consequences of selling to the underage shopper, a strong recommendation for all employees to attend a server training program, and a color bulletin the licensees could post in their shop.
- Recruiting and training 18 and 19 year-old compliance shoppers.
- Scheduling compliance operations to maximize the use of the Chief's Summer Beat assignments by LID personnel and minimize the use of overtime.

### Profile of an Underage Shopper

The LID used a variety of male and female shoppers of varying races. All were 18 or 19 years old; all were instructed to wear casual attire from their normal wardrobe. Females were instructed to use minimal or no makeup. All shoppers were instructed to be themselves and do nothing to try and appear older than they were.

Each shopper was briefed, photographed and searched prior to each detail to insure the only identification they had was their own. Each was instructed to use his/her actual ID (MN driver's license or MN Identification card), which was photocopied. We impressed upon each shopper that in no way were they to trick or deceive a beverage alcohol dealer while attempting to make a purchase. Each shopper was instructed that if he/she was asked their age, they were to tell the seller their true and correct age. If asked for proof of age, they were to give the seller their own driver's license or ID card.

### Scenario of a Typical Compliance Check

Prior to each operation, Rosa Sosa would identify the licensees to be visited that day from a list of licensed Minneapolis alcohol retailers that had been randomly sorted using a computer program. The primary criteria for selection were the type of license issued (**Appendix B**) and whether they had been shopped before. This was done to insure that every Minneapolis licensee was shopped at least once by completion of the 2002 checks. Compliance checks conducted were also tracked by ward and license type (**Appendix C**).

Anyone who sells alcohol to an underage shopper is charged with a gross misdemeanor. Shoppers are wired and transactions tape-recorded, minimizing the

need for an officer to actually witness the sale. However, whenever possible or safety is an issue, an undercover officer still accompanies the minor. This was accomplished through the use of a variety of officers and scenarios, all of which were similar to the following.

#### Off- Sale Establishments

The undercover officer would go into the store first. A few minutes later, the minor was sent in and instructed to attempt to purchase a six or twelve pack of beer. The officer would act as a separate customer, but in a position to see and hear the transaction.

#### On-Sale Establishments

1. Undercover officer & minor(s) would enter together, or separately, as customers.
2. Minor only customer; undercover officer inside as witness.
3. Two or more minors inside as customers; undercover officer inside as witness.

What happened next was determined by whether or not the shopper was able to buy an alcoholic beverage.

#### In Compliance

- If the employee refused to sell to the shopper, a copy of the compliance report was left with the manager on duty (**Appendix D-1**).
- The next business day, a letter was sent to the licensee congratulating them for passing (**Appendix D-2**).
- A copy of both the compliance report and the letter was placed in the licensee's contact file in the LID.

#### In Violation

- The manager on duty was notified. If a manager was not present, officers attempted to make contact via telephone.
- A copy of the compliance report indicating the violation and how many violations the business has had in the past 24 months was left for management (**Appendix E-1**). Report also stated an Administrative Citation would be mailed to them showing the appropriate administrative fine and process (**Appendix E-2**).
- Sellers were told the case would be referred to the City Attorney, requesting they be charged with a gross misdemeanor under the State statute. If charged, the City attorney notified them by mail. A form containing this information was issued to the seller (**Appendix E-3**).
- A copy of the compliance report was placed in the licensee's file in the License Investigations Division.

## 2003 Alcohol Compliance Random Checks

	Random Compliance Checks Done	Percent of all Compliance Checks	PASS	PERCENT PASS	FAIL	PERCENT FAIL
Off-Sale Beer	25	11%	16	64%	9	36%
Off-Sale Liquor	20	9%	18	90%	2	10%
On-Sale Beer	9	4%	7	78%	2	22%
On-Sale Liquor	125	56%	112	90%	13	10%
On-Sale Wine w/Beer	44	20%	36	82%	8	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>15%</b>
All Off-Sale*	45	20%	34	76%	11	24%
All On-Sale	178	80%	155	87%	23	13%
<b>Total**</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>15%</b>

### 2003 Random Results

**85%**

**15%**

\*\* Does not include attempts at 12 shops that were closed or no longer sell alcoholic beverages.

\* Includes 1 on-complaint check done for this year.

## 2003 Alcohol Compliance Re-Checks

	Alcohol Compliance Re-Checks Done	Percent of all Compliance Re-Checks	PASS	PERCENT PASS	FAIL	PERCENT FAIL
Off-Sale Beer	22	27%	20	91%	2	9%
Off-Sale Liquor	7	8%	6	86%	1	14%
On-Sale Beer	2	2%	1	50%	1	50%
On-Sale Liquor	38	46%	32	84%	6	16%
On-Sale Wine w/Beer	14	17%	12	86%	2	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14%</b>
All Off-Sale	29	35%	26	90%	3	10%
All On-Sale	54	65%	45	83%	9	17%
<b>Totals*</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14%</b>

### 2003 Re-check Results

**86%**

**14%**

\*Does not include attempts at 2 shops that were closed or no longer sell alcoholic beverages.

## 2003 Combined Random, Recheck And Complaint Alcohol Compliance Checks

	Compliance Checks Done	Percent of all Compliance Checks	PASS	PERCENT PASS	FAIL	PERCENT FAIL
Off-Sale Beer	48	16%	36	75%	12	25%
Off-Sale Liquor	26	8%	23	88%	3	12%
On-Sale Beer	11	4%	8	73%	3	27%
On-Sale Liquor	163	53%	144	88%	19	12%
On-Sale Wine w/Beer	58	19%	48	83%	10	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>15%</b>
All Off-Sale	74	24%	59	80%	15	20%
All On-Sale	232	76%	200	86%	32	14%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>15%</b>

### 2003 Combined Results

**85%**

**15%**

\* Does not included businesses that were closed or out of business, includes 1 complaint done for the year.

## Ethnic Makeup of Underage Shoppers

Ethnic Groups	White	Black	Hispanic	Somali	Total
Underage Shoppers	18	4	3	1	26
	69%	15%	12%	4%	100%

## Compliance Check Results by Ethnicity of Shoppers

	Number of Attempts	Number of Failures	Percent of Failures
Whites	204	27	13%
Minority	71	18	25%
Mixed	31	2	3%
	306	47	

## 2003 Random Alcohol Compliance Check Expenses and Revenues

2003 Expenses for 22 details that generated 163 initial random checks, 43 re-checks, and 1 on-complaint check.

### General Fund

<b>Straight Time Expense</b>	<b>Shifts</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Total</b>
Officers	31	248	\$ 28	\$ 6,820
Sergeants	14	112	\$ 31	\$ 3,525
Detail Admin (36@3 hours each)		108	\$ 17	\$ 1,866
				<b>\$ 12,211</b>

### Overtime Expense

The 2003 Youth Access to Alcohol Compliance Program was completed without any overtime expense to the general fund.

**0**

<b>Underage Shoppers</b>	249	\$ 10	<b>\$ 2,490</b>
--------------------------	-----	-------	-----------------

<b>General Fund Expense</b>	<b>\$ 14,701</b>
-----------------------------	------------------

### Grant Funds

2003 Expenses for 14 details that generated 71 random compliance checks, 42 rechecks, done using grant funds.

<b>Grant Expenses</b>	<b>OT Hours</b>			
Officers	58	\$ 41.25	\$ 2,393	
Sergants	186.75	\$ 47.20	\$ 8,815	
Detail Admin	10.5	\$ 25.92	\$ 272	
Underage Shoppers	182	\$ 10.00	\$ 1,820	
			<b>\$ 13,299</b>	

<b>Total 2003 Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 28,000</b>
----------------------------	------------------

### Revenues

Grant Revenues	\$ 13,299
Civil fine revenues collected	\$ 29,250
Civil fine revenues due & payable	\$ 2,000
<b>Total 2003 Revenues to the general fund</b>	<b>\$ 44,549</b>

Net Revenue From 1998 compliance checks	\$ 20,197
Net Revenue From 1999 compliance checks	\$ 27,724
Net Revenue From 2000 compliance checks	\$ 10,151
Net Revenue From 2001 compliance checks	\$ 18,972
Net Revenue From 2002 compliance checks	\$ 19,343
Net Revenue From 2003 compliance checks	\$ 16,549
<b>Total Revenues to the general fund from 1998-2003</b>	<b>\$ 112,936</b>

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ALCOHOL COMPLIANCE INITIATIVE

Regardless of the yardstick one uses – heightened awareness by liquor retailers and their employees of their responsibility to not sell to a minor; increased use and acceptance of server training and performance incentives to insure compliance; cost/benefit to the City; or reduced probability of a retailer selling to a minor – the current Minneapolis youth access to alcohol compliance program and penalty matrix are a success.

The challenge for the City in 2004 is to keep the program successful – despite reduced staffing, while continuing to grow the communication and trust with both our industry and advocacy partners. A process to foster this communication began in 2003 with a series of meetings requested by Council Member Goodman and chaired by James Moncur, Director of Licenses and Consumer Services.

With this goal in mind, and having thoughtfully reviewed the written concerns and suggestions provided by industry and advocacy representatives at those meetings, staff now recommends the following modifications to our present program be implemented for the 2004 compliance program.

### Current Compliance Check Program

All Retailers are combined in a Single Group

- Every retailer is shopped at least once every two years AND
- 5% of retailers are shopped in their off-year, leaving the possibility open to being shopped every year.

Any retailer that fails a shopping is re-checked at least twice in the next 24 months

There are an estimated 594 businesses in Minneapolis with permanent on-sale or off-sale retail alcohol licenses. **Table A** reflects checks and re-checks to be conducted in 2004 using current program. 16% random fail rate assumed (same fail rate as 2003)

<b>TABLE A</b>	<b>2004</b>
Random Checks – Half plus 5%	327
Re-Checks – Including 12 from 2003	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>



## Recommended Compliance Check Program for 2004

### Group Retailers By Their Performance Over Past Four Years

#### Group A:

Retailers that have passed two (2) or more consecutive attempts without a subsequent failure.

- 25% would be randomly shopped

#### Group B:

Retailers that have not passed two (2) or more consecutive attempts without a subsequent failure.

- 55% would be randomly shopped

Retailers that fail a compliance check would be re-checked within 30 to 60 days. If they pass the re-check, they would be placed in group B. If they fail, they would be re-checked a second time within 30 to 60 days. If they pass the second re-check, they would be placed in group B. Any retailer failing up to three (3) compliance checks within 24 months would be subject to the established penalty matrix. Any Retailer failing four (4) checks within 24 months would be referred to council for disciplinary action in accordance with penalty matrix.

### 2004 Projections Using Recommended Program

**Table B** checks and re-checks to be conducted in 2004 using recommended program.

326 businesses have two or more consecutive passes and no subsequent failures in the past four years. 16% random fail rate assumed (same fail rate as 2003)

<b>Table B</b>	<b>2004</b>
Group A Random checks of 25% of retailers with two or more consecutive passes	82
Group B Random Checks of half plus 5% of retailers without two or more consecutive passes	147
Estimated Re-Checks with 16% fail rate after first 60 day re-check and including 12 from 2003	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>

#### Effects of recommended proposal

- Insures any retailer could be shopped – regardless of past performance.
- 29% fewer random checks overall because the probability of a retailer in Group A being shopped drops from 55% to 25%.

- Reduces by over 50% the number random checks made on businesses with history of not selling to underage shoppers.
- Increases timeliness of re-checks on businesses that do sell to an underage shopper.
- If a business failed, it would be re-checked within 30 to 60 days - versus within 6 months under current plan.
- Decreases the total number of re-checks if a retailer passes the first one following a failure.
- If it passed first re-check, it would be placed in Group B.
- If it failed first re-check, it would be shopped again within 30 to 60 days.

#### Measurable outputs from recommended program

- Change in random compliance rate of Group A - businesses that have previously passed two or more checks without a subsequent fail, when probability of being checked drops from 1:2 to 1:4.
- Change in random compliance rate for business in Group B when passing may move them to Group A, which would reduce their probability of being shopped.
- Change in number of businesses that pass/fail first re-check when they know it will occur within 30 to 60 days of their failure, rather than twice sometime in the next two years.
- Overall impact of reducing probability of being shopped while maintaining 100% possibility.

## Additional Activities to Prevent Youth Alcohol Use in Minneapolis

Compliance checks are just one part of the Minneapolis Youth Access to Alcohol intervention program. Underage Minneapolis residents, and underage people visiting the City, obtain alcohol from a variety of sources (the table starting on page 14 identifies access points for Minneapolis middle and high school students). To address the public health and safety issues associated with underage drinking, the City of Minneapolis and its various partners and community agencies have a comprehensive approach to youth alcohol prevention. These following activity descriptions outline the activities that are a part of this effort.

### Activity Descriptions

#### Education

- **Peer Educators:** In October of 2001 and 2002, with funding from the MN Department of Public Safety, the Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support worked with peer educator (PE) programs throughout the city to provide a one-day leadership training to PEs on alcohol and its relationship to risky behaviors (violence, unplanned and unprotected sex, etc.). Over 120 youth attended the trainings that took place at the Zuhrah Shrine Center.
- **Protect Your Business:** In 1999 Regulatory Services distributed a “Protect Your Business” manual to all beverage alcohol retailers (approximately 600) to inform them of the laws related to alcohol sales and services, and to provide resources for them to use in implementing related policies. A revised version of this manual will be available for all retailers in fall 2003.
- **Project ARM: Alcohol Risk Management:** University of MN researchers are working with Regulatory Services on a manager training project that began in September 2002. 200 Minneapolis randomly selected bars and restaurants will receive the training, which is designed to assist managers in reducing sales to underage and obviously intoxicated individuals. The managers receive the training at no cost, and receive a \$100 stipend for their time and commitment.
- **Parent Messages Campaign:** The Hennepin County Community Prevention Coalition (CPC) and their community partners developed parent messages for the African American, Native American, Hmong, Latino and Caucasian communities on the issue of youth alcohol and tobacco use. Their campaign is entitled “Don’t Teach Me What You Don’t Want Me To Learn”.
- **“Where do Minneapolis Teens get Alcohol?... From Adults!” Brochure:** A brochure outlining the role adult social providers play in youth alcohol use. The brochure was distributed through the Minneapolis Public Schools and other mechanisms, and was revised by the Minnesota Prevention Resources Center for statewide use.
- **Congregation Outreach:** The Hennepin County Community Prevention Coalition is working with two African American congregations (SHILOH Temple and Greater Friendship) to reach youth and parents with messages to reduce alcohol use and abuse. The programming is taking place in the summer of 2003.

## Policy

- **Keg Registration Law:** A state law requiring people who purchase kegs to register their names with the establishment selling the keg went into effect August 1, 2002. This law is an investigative tool for following-up on adult provider cases.
- **Social Host Laws:** The 1999 and 2000 MN State legislative sessions passed laws increasing the penalties for providing alcohol to underage youth. MN Join Together, the Hennepin County Community Health Department, Minneapolis Health and Family Support and the Minneapolis Police Department helped educate the public about these new laws to maximize their deterrent effect.
- **Wine in Grocery Stores:** Minnesota Join Together, MADD, Hennepin County CPC and others have opposed the sale of wine in grocery stores for the past three legislative sessions (2002, 2002 and 2003) because of its impact on youth access to alcohol.
- **Youth in Action:** High school youth are involved in advocating for policy change to reduce youth access to alcohol. South high school students have been particularly active with the program. Students recently wrote to the city to encourage better enforcement of social access and the use of the new keg registration law.

## Enforcement and Penalties

- **Compliance Checks:** Since a 1997 study by the Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support found that 36% of Minneapolis establishments licensed to sell alcohol sold to minors, the City's Police Licensing division has conducted yearly checks and re-checks for compliance with penalties enforced. Since the checks began in 1998, compliance has steadily risen 83% (2002). Approximately 60% of licensed establishments are checked each year for compliance, and re-checks are done to follow-up on businesses that fail.
- **Fake ID Interventions:** Minneapolis Police Licensing has worked with licensed establishments to increase the number of fake I.D.s identified and turned-in, and to prosecute youth who attempt to use the I.D.s.
- **Capacity Limits:** In 2000 the Minneapolis Fire Department beefed up enforcement of building capacity limits for on-sale beverage alcohol establishments. Along with other goals, this effort aims to improve servers' ability to prevent, monitor, and address intoxication among patrons.
- **Keg Registration Compliance:** When the Keg Registration law went into effect in August of 2002, Minneapolis Police Licensing checked all local retailers selling kegs for their knowledge of and compliance with the law.
- **Youth Diversion:** Hennepin County runs a diversion program for youth tagged for alcohol offenses. First-time juvenile offenders have the option of paying a \$65 fee to participate with their parents in a special alcohol education program. Youth who complete the classes and commit no new offenses for six months will keep a clean criminal record. Youth who re-offend face the loss of their driver's license, court-ordered treatment and a \$100 fine.
- **Nuisance Night Court:** Several groups in Minneapolis have actively pursued the concept of implementing a night court to immediately handle nuisance and quality-of-life crimes in Minneapolis neighborhoods. Several of the proposals deal with significant numbers of alcohol-related offenses. At its June 6, 2003 meeting, the Minneapolis City Council approved piloting the project downtown. Other

neighborhoods, including those around the University of Minnesota, are also interested in implementing this option.

### **University of Minnesota Interventions**

- **Internal University Activities:** The University of Minnesota has a wide array of activities to prevent alcohol abuse in its community. From a campus-wide social marketing effort to correct misperceptions of student drinking, to sanctions for students who violate the alcohol policy, to a theater production, “Pieces of the Puzzle”, seen by all new students at orientation, the University’s efforts are comprehensive and include many parts of the University system. They also have an Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug (ATOD) Committee that works with the community, develops policy, and participates in research studies on the topic. (Please see attached for a full summary.)
- **Party Task Force:** A group of residents from Marcy Holmes and Southeast Como, along with 2<sup>nd</sup> Precinct and University representatives, have been meeting since 2001 to address issues relating to underage drinking. The group pays for additional “party patrols” on weekends, distributes fliers to residents about reporting disturbances, and sends letters to landlords about problems. The group continues to explore other ways to address underage drinking and youth access to alcohol.
- **Party House Investigations and Evaluation:** The 2<sup>nd</sup> Precinct CCPSafe Unit and Police Licensing work together to investigate party houses that are busted, and pull together information on the cases to give to the City Attorney’s office for prosecution. The Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support is working with a University of Minnesota graduate student to evaluate and report on the effectiveness of this intervention.

### **Research**

- **Youth Access to Alcohol Research Project:** Minneapolis Health and Family Support conducted research in 1997 to illuminate the issue of youth access to alcohol in Minneapolis. The project had four elements: (1) focus groups with more than 225 youth under the age of 21; (2) phone survey of 506 Minneapolis adults; (3) compliance checks for research (36% of licensed establishments failed); and (4) cost estimate (In 1996, the City of Minneapolis incurred direct costs of approximately \$1 million due to youth alcohol use).
- **Binge Drinking Research:** In May 2000 Minneapolis Health and Family Support staff researched the problem of binge drinking in Minneapolis and possible solutions.
- **SHAPE I and SHAPE II:** A broad public health phone survey in 1998 and 2000 of people in Hennepin County aged 18 and over. Undertaken by the Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support, Hennepin County Community Health and Bloomington Public Health, this survey includes a broad range of questions including questions about alcohol use.
- **MN Student Survey:** Since 1989 this survey has been taken every three years by Minnesota 6<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders to evaluate and track their risk behaviors and other characteristics. Questions include alcohol use and access points.
- **Other Reports:** Alcohol Use in Minneapolis (Minneapolis Health and Family Support (1999), Compliance Check Yearly Reports (Minneapolis Police Licensing—annually)

## Activities to Prevent Youth Alcohol Use in Minneapolis

**Activity Summary Table**

Activity	Lead Agency	Time Period	Budget (Funding Source)
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
▪ Peer Educators	Minneapolis Health and Family Support	2001-2002	\$27,896 (MN Dept of Public Safety grant)
▪ Protect Your Business Manual	Minneapolis Health and Family Support, and Regulatory Services	1998 (original)  2003 (update)	\$9,851 (City of Minneapolis)  \$350 (MN Dept of Public Safety grant)
▪ Project ARM (Alcohol Risk Management)	University of MN, Alcohol Epidemiology Section	2002-2003	? (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation)
▪ Parent Messages Campaign	Hennepin County Community Prevention Coalition	1999-present	\$200,000 per year (Dept. of Justice Drug-Free Communities Support Program; Hennepin County match)
▪ “Where do Teens get Alcohol” Brochure	Minneapolis Health and Family Support	1998	\$14,284 (City of Minneapolis)
▪ Congregation Outreach	Hennepin County Community Prevention Coalition	Summer 2003	\$25,000? (Hennepin County)  \$2,200 (MN Dept of Public Safety grant)
<b>POLICY</b>			
▪ Keg Registration Law	Minnesota Join Together	Passed in 2002	N/A (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation)
▪ Social Host Laws	Minnesota Join Together	Passed in 1999 and 2000	N/A (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation)
▪ Wine in Grocery Stores	Minnesota Join Together	Stopped in 2001, 2002 and 2003 legislative sessions	N/A (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation)
▪ Youth In Action Legislative Team	Minnesota MADD and Minnesota Join Together	1997-present	N/A (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation)

<b>ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance Checks</li> </ul>	Minneapolis Police Licensing	1997-present	Costs approx. \$40,000 per year, with net gain of \$10K-\$20K per year with income from fines. (\$45,000 from MN Dept of Public Safety grant (2002-2003); \$15,000 MN Join Together grants (1997, 1998, 1999); \$3,500 Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement Grant (2003); City of Minneapolis)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fake ID Interventions</li> </ul>	Minneapolis Police Licensing	?	? (MN Dept of Public Safety grant)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity Limits</li> </ul>	Minneapolis Fire Dept	2000 and ongoing	Fire Dept staff time (City of Minneapolis)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keg Registration Compliance</li> </ul>	Minneapolis Police Licensing	One-time check in 2002	MPD staff time (MN Dept of Public Safety grant)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth Diversion</li> </ul>	Hennepin County	Ongoing	N/A (Hennepin County)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nuisance Night Court</li> </ul>	Hennepin County District Court and City of Minneapolis	Start fall 2003	? (?)
<b>UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA INTERVENTIONS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal University Activities</li> </ul>	Boytton Health Services, Housing and Residential Life, Program Against Sexual Violence, Student Legal Services, student programming, Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Committee	1995-present	? (University of MN, Hennepin County, and other partners)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Party Task Force</li> </ul>	Marcy Holmes and Southeast Como Neighborhoods	2001-present	\$6,000 (MN Join Together grant)  ? (South East Como Improvement Association)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Party House Investigations and Evaluation</li> </ul>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Precinct, Police Licensing and Health and Family Support	Start-up in spring 2003	\$3,000 (approx.) (MN Dept of Public Safety grant (2002 and 2003))  \$1,500 (Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement Grant (2003))
<b>RESEARCH</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth Access to Alcohol Research Project</li> </ul>	Minneapolis Health and Family Support	1997	Approx. \$90,000 (City of Minneapolis)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Binge Drinking Research</li> </ul>	Minneapolis Health and Family Support	May 2000	staff time and printing (City of Minneapolis)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHAPE I and SHAPE II</li> </ul>	Minneapolis Health and Family Support, Hennepin County Community Health, Bloomington Public Health	SHAPE I (1998) SHAPE II (2000)	Only some questions pertain to youth alcohol use (the three health departments)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MN Student Survey</li> </ul>	MN Dept of Human Services	Every 3 years starting in 1989	Only some questions pertain to youth alcohol use (MN Dept of Human Services)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other Reports</li> </ul>	Minneapolis Health and Family Support and Police Licensing	Various since 1998	staff time and printing (City of Minneapolis)